

SERENADE ROCK PLACE AS APPRAISED

SANTIAGO Troops Marched Out at 2 a.m. July 15 - **General Shafter** and **General Toral** met at 9 a.m. **General Toral** and his staff were escorting a train of cavalry and General Shafter and his staff by 100 picked men.

Trumpeters on both sides saluted with flourishes.

General Toral's Sword.

General Shafter returned to General Toral, the latter's sword, after it had been handed over to the American commander, our troops lined up at the review, were enthusiastic spectators of the ceremony.

General Shafter and his escort, accompanied by General Toral, rode through the city, taking formal possession.

The city had been saluted by the Spanish before their arrival.

At the gates elaborate ceremonies took place. Exactly at noon the American flag was raised over the palace and was saluted by a gun from Captain Capron's battery. Before going to the White House Secretary Alger had been in conference with General Brooke for two hours. They had agreed upon the time of capitulation of Santiago and the bugle of bugle, and a member of the rival war board.

Aggressiveness Against Porto Rico.

It was stated after the meeting that plans had been discussed for an aggressive movement, in which both army and navy would be used. After the battle of Santiago, Admiral Sampson's last bombardment of Santiago wrecked fifty-seven houses in the city, causing heavy damage.

SATURDAYS SPANISH.

The Surrender and Present Conditions at Santiago Officially Reported.

Washington, July 17.—The war department posted the following statement at 11 a.m.

"Santiago de Cuba, July 17.—Adjutant general United States Army, Washington: I have the honor to announce that the American flag has this instant, 12 o'clock noon, been hoisted over the house of the Cuban governor in the name of the United States. All military, educational, and other public presents. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presented arms and band playing national airs. Light battery fired 21 guns. Perfect order being maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little food is to be had, and many are suffering from disease.

"Now, at 12 o'clock tomorrow in the hour set for the formal ending of the Santiago campaign. At that hour, under the terms of the agreement, the Spanish soldiers will march out of the city they have so faithfully defended till under arms, and will be received by large detachments of General Shafter's victorious troops. The officers will retain their side arms, but the soldiers will strip their arms before the American lines, and be placed under guard to return to Spain under convoy, or to give their aid to remain in Cuba as non-combatants."

The Surrendered Arms.

In the meantime several regiments of General Toral's forces will be set to take possession of the following districts from General Shafter: United States Army, Santiago, July 17.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington:—My ordinance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in today and 300 cartridges. At the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns, about six; also two batteries of mountain guns, one with a saluting battery of 15 old pieces. Disarming and turning in will go on tomorrow. List of prisoners not yet taken.

Shafter, Major General, commanding.

Troops Coming In.

The rifle companies will be set to the task of stripping the fallen soldiers, and searching for dry places for their blankets, the great mass of troops seems little like a victorious army. The men do not complain but accept the rain-soaked hard-tack and wet shelter tents with cheerfulness.

Fleet at Aguadilla.

Scarcely a vessel remains off San Juan, except the ironclads, which are now

in the harbor, and the transports are

now ready to embark the men.

What will be done with General Shafter's force is not yet fully decided. The physicians,蝗虫, the others who are to go to the mainland and the farms will be fit for active duty some time in the autumn, and General Miles is seriously considering the proposition to leave out a minute regiments to hold the conquered province and return the rest of the troops to the United States, and then to reinforce the Santiago detachment if necessary.

Many of the troops are eager to participate in the Porto Rico campaign, which is in progress, and headquarters will immediately begin to strongly oppose it by the strongest means.

They disclosed one small Spanish merchant steamer and one small gunboat in the harbor, and a prize crew was placed upon the latter.

This afternoon the torpedoes were taken out and exploded after which the Red Cross signal station was ordered to give assistance to the ship which wounded in the city. The wardens may now be held for several days. Nearly all the American men-of-war are now in the harbor.

Ever at the Front.

The only dispute now is whether the day the day was to be the 10th or 11th.

At the front it was modified later by General Shafter's news. It was a dispatch from Col. Gómez, chief surgeon, to the army in Cuba, saying that a new camp had opened. While this was received with some surprise, it was soon explained by the surgeon general that the camp would be held in the hills, and the American men-of-war were now in the harbor.

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American Officers Present.

Mixed in the stony blossoms between the bands and the line of horsemen were the brigadier commanders of General Shafter's division with their staffs. On the red tiled roof of the inn stood Captain McKittrick, Lieutenant Miller and Lieutenant Williams. Who had not seen them upon the dice staff of the combined Spanish and the 10th U.S. "Vista Alfonso XIII." All about "orange groves" the veranda ends crowding the mantles and looms and lining the roofs, were the people of the 10th, the 40th, the 10th and the 10th. The band played "Hail! Round the Flag Boys." Instantly General McKittrick, for three cheers for General Shafter, who were given with great enthusiasm, the band playing Sousas' "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The ceremony over General Shafter and his staff returned to the American lines, leaving the city in the possession of the unneutral authorities, subject to the control of General McKittrick.

AT WAS NOT SO.

Officials Are Very Much Gratified at the Present Situation and Outlook.

Washington, July 17.—The American flag is not yet up over Santiago. The first salute conveying the news of Santiago's formal surrender was received at the White House shortly before 11 o'clock just as the president was preparing to go to church.

About five o'clock in the afternoon General Shafter forwarded a dispatch that graphically related the story of the day and pointedly reflected entirely satisfaction from the American point of view.

The first message did not come from Shafter, but from the vigilant officer who has before shown that he was alert for vital events. The first message was brief, saying only that the surrender had been accomplished; that the Spanish troops marched out of the trenches, one regiment at a time, the British and French consul and their families, a British and French consul having "arrived day before yesterday." General Toral, who had not yet arrived, put 100 men from his cavalry on the highway to the south of the city, where the living skeletons of Spain's soldiers were.

Among the arrivals today were the German, Japanese and Portuguese consuls and their families, a British and French consul having "arrived day before yesterday." General Toral, who had not yet arrived, put 100 men from his cavalry on the highway to the south of the city, where the living skeletons of Spain's soldiers were.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY-IN ADVANCE.
Per annum \$7.00 Three months \$17.50
Six months \$3.50 One month \$6.00

WEEKLY-IN ADVANCE.

Per annum \$1.00 Six months \$3.00
ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

All advertisements for The Weekly Gazette must be headed in not later than Monday noon.

Address remittances and communications to

The Colorado Springs Gazette Publ. Co.

A LOOK AHEAD.

It is early yet to hazard a guess as to the outcome of the problems which are being discussed by the Americans as a result of the war with Spain, and to predict the attitude of the various political parties towards them. But there are certain main features which are made particularly probable both by circumstances and by the records and natures of the parties, and these are worthy of consideration at the present time.

It seems very likely, for instance, that there will be a strong tendency towards the establishment or re-establishment of two great political divisions among the American people, and that the minor organizations will be lost sight of. The Populist party, for instance, is primarily a "solidarity" party. It bases its claims to public attention and support on the assumption that the "people" of the United States are down-trodden and oppressed and that a revision of the laws and a curtailment of the profits of industry and wealth is necessary to secure the greatest measure of greater equality. Such a supposition may predispose for a while under circumstances of national oppression, but it will not stand in more prosperous times and especially when the United States is brought into clear sight of the vicissitudes and conditions of mankind in even the most favored of other nations. The Populist parties have not hesitated from time to time to proclaim the holy name of American freedom by assuring us that the "opposition" of the American plutocracy was on a par with that of the rulers of Russia or of Spain. Just now we are in a position to know what sort of treatment Spain has been giving to her subjects and the farmers and miners of the west and the factory employees of the east would laugh at the repetition of the "solidarity" arguments.

Further than that the old fashioned spirit of pride and of patriotism has been banished by the hostile contact with a foreign nation, and orators who boast the government are fast losing their popularity. The Democats, he said, forced the Republic to administer to act against its will and therefore deserved the credit for all that it has done. In striking contrast with such narrow partisanship, which exists among Republicans as well as among Democrats are the broad patriotic words of ex-President Woodrow's address:

"Upon the question of the war with Spain, I want to say that the Republican party has been right. I go farther and say that to my knowledge no political party has been wrong. This is not a Republican war. It is a war in which the patriotic soldiers of the east would have no place if they were to have them held as prisoners rather than that they should spread the news of Spanish defeat and weakness at home."

But there are other reasons aside from the military ones why the return of the Spanish soldiers will be welcome. It will afford a convincing proof of what has already been made prominent, that the Americans have no feeling of regard towards the Spaniards in the possession of this war. It is one of the most remarkable features of a remarkable struggle that Americans do not hate Spaniards as a race or individually. Having resolved upon the deliverance of the Cubans and the expulsion of the Spaniards the war has been prosecuted vigorously and continuously, but at every possible opportunity the spirit of war has given a little to the spirit of mercy. Food for the hungry, medicine for the sick, cloths for the naked, have been a part of our war equipment, and our charity has been extended to our foes not less than to their friends. To return 45,000 men of Spain's army to Spain will be strong evidence in the eyes of the world of the genuineness of America's claims to disinterested humanity.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

It is well for Americans to trust rather to the formal declarations of the German government rather than to the irresponsible statements of the newspaper correspondents as to the attitude of Germany towards the United States and the Philippines. In this connection two facts are worth remembering. The first is that there is a very powerful interest at work to make some kind of a rapprochement between this country and that for the sake of securing a number of objects, among which may be counted an Anglo-American alliance. The second is that if there was a intention on the part of Germany to interfere or to embarrass the American party, it would never be so likely to succeed as it is now.

We trust that the spirit of this Republican league convention may become the spirit of the camp of 1865, that narrowness and party-ship may be banished, that American soil may prevail and that everywhere throughout all the states that party may prove which shall most nearly represent the progressive and liberty-loving sentiment of the American people.

DIFFICULTIES AT MONROE DOCTRINE.

The position of existing governments of the western hemisphere has its difficulties as well as its pleasures. The little republics of South America, some of them scarcely more than half civilized, are very greatly pleased when the big nation of the north interferes to protect them from the strong hand of Europe, and the Latin enthusiasm of a few grateful reaches in extent, which is startling to Anglo-Saxons. But the permanency of their friendliness is not at all that can be desired. Nothing is more surprising than the evidences of sympathy with Spain which has come from republics which owe their existence to a revolt against Spanish tyranny and which have the very best of reasons for knowing exactly why it is that the Cuba is preferred to a continuance of the present conditions. It would be unfair, of course to speak of the love for Spain as a characteristic of these nations as a whole. The leading men of nearly every one of them share the opinions of the native of Colombia which were repeated in these columns some days ago. They realize that the victory of Spain is wholly out of the question, but that if it were possible it would mean not only the crushing of Cuba, but an attempt to re-establish the dominion of Spanish arrogance and misgovernment in the South American republics. But the surprising thing is that there should be any sympathy whatever with Spain in these nations and that there should be contributions and speeches and newspaper articles for the Spanish cause in Mexico and South America.

A further instance of the difficulties which beset the United States in carrying out the policy of the Monroe doctrine is given in the action of the republics of the Americas. The American government ought to provide a separate transport for the Spanish honor which we are assured will be carried back to Spain. The streets of Washington are alive with soldiers these days. They come in from Camp Alger, for just one more glimpse of civilization before leaving. Last week several brigades broke camp and went to the front. There is a certain jingle to Kipling's work which is most catching, and here is an imitation which was most popular with the Camp Alger boys last week:

"They're packin' up their clothing, ant their extra hats on' shoes; they're chucklin' 'em they're grinnin' for they've heard the welcome news; there ain't one of them but's cheerin' with a 'hip! hip! hurrah!' for they leave for Santiago on this very bloomin' day."

Manager Hill of the new Casio is showing himself the right sort of man for his position. The attractions which he is presenting are of a high degree of merit, and he fully deserves the prosperity which is attending the opening season of the new building.

Secretary Alger's decision that the Spaniards will not be given their arms to take back to Spain, may not be the height of politeness, but it is remarkably good sense.

It will be a bitter disappointment to many American soldiers if they are not allowed to enter the city which they have been attempting to capture.

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will advocate whatever will gain it the greatest number of votes. It is by no means certain that the Democrat or opposition party that will depend very much on the Republicans. A large number of the Democrats of today are strongly in favor of an advanced colonial policy, and their ideas are even more radical than those which are likely to be formulated by the Republicans as party policy. There is even a chance, although a small one, that the Democracy may go to the opposite extreme from its customary position and following an example which may be often found in English politics, seek party advantage by posing as more radical than the radicals, or in this case more imperial than the imperialists. Such an action would indeed be a change from party policy and tradition, but hardly more so than when the Democracy in 1856 abandoned free trade and adopted free silver. We do not believe that the policy of ultra-imperialism would promise more votes than the policy of anti-imperialism, but it may be safely assumed that the Democratic party will be the one which does promise the most votes.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Two prominent features mark the proceedings of the Republican league convention at Omaha:

The first of these is the assurance of success, such as is befitting to the men of the party who has wisely guided the nation. The Republican administration has been a success. It has restored prosperity. It has successfully conducted a foreign war undertaken for the very highest motives. Everybody knows these things, and there is no occasion for gratuitous boasting:

Second is the spirit of broad-minded tolerance towards the members of other political parties. The spirit of true Americanism, which is willing to link minor differences until the latest of foreign wars are determined. A Democratic politician at a state convention recently undertook to prove that this was a Democratic war. The Democrats, he said, forced the Republic to administer to act against its will and therefore deserved the credit for all that it has done. In striking contrast with such narrow partisanship, which exists among Republicans as well as among Democrats are the broad patriotic words of ex-President Woodrow's address:

"Upon the question of the war with Spain, I want to say that the Republican party has been right. I go farther and say that to my knowledge no political party has been wrong. This is not a Republican war. It is a war in which the patriotic soldiers of the east would have no place if they were to have them held as prisoners rather than that they should spread the news of Spanish defeat and weakness at home."

But there are other reasons aside from the military ones why the return of the Spanish soldiers will be welcome. It will afford a convincing proof of what has come from it; that it is considered as likely by many shrewd Americans that the Spanish government will refuse to receive these soldiers and will start to have them held as prisoners rather than that they should spread the news of Spanish defeat and weakness at home.

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Colorado in refusing to pay the amount of the indemnity awarded to Italy by President Cleveland. Under ordinary circumstances the United States would look with strong favor upon the seizure of an American port by a European power, and it may be the knowledge of this fact that has encouraged Colombia to delay the payment of her just debts. But in this case the United States has very little ground for interference. The matter has been fairly arbitrated, and more than that, it was the United States through its president who was selected as the arbitrator. Colombia will have to pay up, and the sooner she does so, the better it will be to all concerned. We trust that the legs will not be lost upon the neighboring republics.

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But there are other reasons aside from the military ones why the return of the Spanish soldiers will be welcome. It will afford a convincing proof of what has come from it; that it is considered as likely by many shrewd Americans that the Spanish government will refuse to receive these soldiers and will start to have them held as prisoners rather than that they should spread the news of Spanish defeat and weakness at home.

We trust that the spirit of this Republican league convention may become the spirit of the camp of 1865, that narrowness and party-ship may be banished, that everywhere throughout all the states that party may prove which shall most nearly represent the progressive and liberty-loving sentiment of the American people.

It is well for Americans to trust rather to the formal declarations of the German government rather than to the irresponsible statements of the newspaper correspondents as to the attitude of Germany towards the United States and the Philippines. In this connection two facts are worth remembering. The first is that there is a very powerful interest at work to make some kind of a rapprochement between this country and that for the sake of securing a number of objects, among which may be counted an Anglo-American alliance. The second is that if there was a intention on the part of Germany to interfere or to embarrass the American party, it would never be so likely to succeed as it is now.

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A further instance of the difficulties which beset the United States in carrying out the policy of the Monroe doctrine is given in the action of the republics of the Americas. The American government ought to provide a separate transport for the Spanish honor which we are assured will be carried back to Spain.

The streets of Washington are alive with soldiers these days. They come in from Camp Alger, for just one more glimpse of civilization before leaving. Last week several brigades broke camp and went to the front. There is a certain jingle to Kipling's work which is most catching, and here is an imitation which was most popular with the Camp Alger boys last week:

"They're packin' up their clothing, ant their extra hats on' shoes; they're chucklin' 'em they're grinnin' for they've heard the welcome news; there ain't one of them but's cheerin' with a 'hip! hip! hurrah!' for they leave for Santiago on this very bloomin' day."

Manager Hill of the new Casio is showing himself the right sort of man for his position. The attractions which he is presenting are of a high degree of merit, and he fully deserves the prosperity which is attending the opening season of the new building.

Secretary Alger's decision that the Spaniards will not be given their arms to take back to Spain, may not be the height of politeness, but it is remarkably good sense.

It will be a bitter disappointment to many American soldiers if they are not allowed to enter the city which they have been attempting to capture.

The American government ought to provide a separate transport for the Spanish honor which we are assured will be carried back to Spain.

will advocate whatever will gain it the greatest number of votes. It is by no means certain that the Democrat or opposition party that will depend very much on the Republicans. A large number of the Democrats of today are strongly in favor of an advanced colonial policy, and their ideas are even more radical than those which are likely to be formulated by the Republicans as party policy. There is even a chance, although a small one, that the Democracy may go to the opposite extreme from its customary position and following an example which may be often found in English politics, seek party advantage by posing as more radical than the radicals, or in this case more imperial than the imperialists. Such an action would indeed be a change from party policy and tradition, but hardly more so than when the Democracy in 1856 abandoned free trade and adopted free silver.

We do not believe that the policy of ultra-imperialism would promise more votes than the policy of anti-imperialism, but it may be safely assumed that the Democratic party will be the one which does promise the most votes.

It is early yet to hazard a guess as to the outcome of the problems which are being discussed by the Americans as a result of the war with Spain, and to predict the attitude of the various political parties towards them. But there are certain main features which are made particularly probable both by circumstances and by the records and natures of the parties, and these are worthy of consideration at the present time.

It seems very likely, for instance, that there will be a strong tendency towards the establishment or re-establishment of two great political divisions among the American people, and that the minor organizations will be lost sight of. The Populist party, for instance, is primarily a "solidarity" party. It bases its claims to public attention and support on the assumption that the "people" of the United States are down-trodden and oppressed and that a revision of the laws and a curtailment of the profits of industry and wealth is necessary to secure the greatest measure of greater equality. Such a supposition may predispose for a while under circumstances of national oppression, but it will not stand in more prosperous times and especially when the United States is brought into clear sight of the vicissitudes and conditions of mankind in even the most favored of other nations. The Populist parties have not hesitated from time to time to proclaim the holy name of American freedom by assuring us that the "opposition" of the American plutocracy was on a par with that of the rulers of Russia or of Spain. Just now we are in a position to know what sort of treatment Spain has been giving to her subjects and the farmers and miners of the west and the factory employees of the east would laugh at the repetition of the "solidarity" arguments.

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HOW CAPTURED CITIES ARE TREATED.

The Yoke of the Victor Usually Galls the Neck of the Vanquished.

Santiago de Cuba as it is.
Archetype of All the Balkans.
Features of Spanish Society.

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KELMER.

[Copyright, 1898.
Santiago as a captured Spanish city will furnish many useful examples for the guidance of the United States army in its future campaigns.]

In the long run submission is better for the inhabitants of a beleaguered city than armed resistance. For that reason it might be supposed that the inhabitants would welcome the new rulers and work with them for the establishment of order. Such and moral chaos is inevitable after a city has been through an attack. First and foremost the martial domination of the defending army is galling to citizens. Seldom is the war continuous for defense, and in the cities of Spain's colonies at present it goes with the saying that the people are not half-holy to the mother country. They have, under Spanish domination and become impatient of any military rule.

There is no ordeal through which that city can pass more trying than that of siege and conquest. All barriers of restraint are thrown down. It is a revolution which heaves the dregs upward. Throughout the siege the peacefully disposed look forward to the end with fear and dread. With the capitulation comes the realization of their worst fears.

At Santiago the Spanish authorities have done their best to breed trouble for the United States army. While they have done it by spreading baseless and senseless lies, the lies are there first, and it will be long before the best disposed

as his "martial law" order. It provided for the control of the troops and of the conquered people in their relations with each other.

Scott's first command was the city of Vera Cruz, locally governed by an alcalde. General Worth was made temporary governor and commander of the fortifications. He immediately issued his instructions to the alcaldes, which were that arms in possession of Mexican citizens should be given into the custody of the alcaldes and referred to military headquarters; that all drinking saloons be closed and that a curfew-law as between Mexicans should be enforced and justice administered by Mexican tribunals. Everything was done to conciliate the inhabitants, and they were allowed to leave and enter the city at will between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

By Scott's order all crimes of violence and desecration, whether by Mexicans or United States citizens, were tried by a military court. One paragraph in the order provided that in all cities and towns occupied by the American army a Mexican police should be established and duly harmonized with the military police of the said forces.

At the City of Mexico our army met with the experience to be expected in Invasion. Santa Anna's Mexican army evacuated the place, leaving it in the hands of the civil authorities. American troops had broken through the walls in places. A commission of the municipal authorities approached the outpost of the army under a flag of

away. Turning to a staff officer, he said: "Will you have the kindness to tell my men to stop? We are volunteers, friends that are ungodly like bac, mampers and dangerous to discharge arms in a city, and say to their officers that it must not occur again?"

The officer hurried across the grand plaza to one of the main streets, and while on the way more shots were heard. At a corner of the plaza he saw Mexicans with arms in their hands running, and the firing in the streets increased. After learning that the shots were fired by Mexicans the ad so reported to Scott. Orders were given to the army to occupy all church steeples and the roofs of houses with sharp-shooters, to sweep the streets with canister and to break into all buildings from which hostile shots were fired. It required two days of that sort of work to subdue the turbulent citizens.

The burning of Moscow by citizen in-

Whether committed by its own soldiers or by the citizens of the territory, are rigorously punished.

Wanton violence against the inhabitants of an invaded country, destruction of property when not commanded by the authorized officer, robbery, pillage or sacking, the wounding, maiming or killing of inhabitants, is prohibited under penalty of death, and any soldier, whether of peer or private of the United States army engaged in the act of committing the violence may be killed on the spot by his superior. All captures and booty belong primarily to the government and not to the captors individually.

Enough has been cited to show that the civil life and privileges of the people in the conquered cities will be interfered with as little as possible. The army marches upon Spain in so to build up, not to tear down. All civil officers of the Spanish government who choose to remain in the invaded territory and continue the work of their office may do so and will receive pay out of the public revenue of the country. There is no law or body of authority, rules upon this subject, but the law of nature and of nations and the customs of war prevail.

In general a victorious army of invasion appropriates all public money and all movable property belonging to citizens, all revenue of real property belonging to the hostile government or nation, and may, by power inherent, suspend and change or abolish the relations which arise from the services due according to the existing laws of the invaded country, from on citizen, subject or native of the same to another. The permanency of titles of real estate suspended as well as of the changes in legal relationships, is subject to the terms of the final treaty of peace.

The commander of a United States

troop, which it may take two armies to subdue. Armed conquest of a crowded city destroys law and order and may dehumanize as well. If the defense is stubborn, and the assailants lose heart, there are two elements swayed by passion which reckoned with soldiers don and reverse.

One safety measure wholly in control of the inhabitants is to destroy without reserve all liquors. A drunken soldier may set the whole city by the ears, and then for a stage of the conquest worse than all others. Human nature has its limits, and a soldier who has fought his way to a city is not in a mood to fight his way through it with the same degree of restraint. As General Scott told his men, a assassination lurks on every corner. But after a few assassinations the soldiers take it upon themselves to have no more of it. Then there is war to the knife from street to street and from house to house. And if ever war is lost, as General Sherman said, it is when waged by madmen in a crowded town.

Barbed Wire in War at Santiago.

One of the astonishing spectacles of the Santiago campaign was the spectacle of American troops charging into American barbed wire, while from beyond the novel chevaux de frise Spanish artillery and Mauser rifles poured into ranks a half a mile apart. They were a very serious obstruction, but the soldiers cut it with a pio provided them, and the Cubans took it down with their machetes. Before the Santiago campaign began, the government

can barbed wire, for when the last Cuban revolution began, in February, 1895, Spain purchased thousands of miles of it from us, and we used it in making the approaches to the two troches as described above.

There are two elements swayed by passion which reckoned with soldiers every mile or two along the line. It was a substitute for what the armies of Europe have known as the chevaux de frise, a regularly constructed substitute for a regular abatis (trees felled in the direction from which an enemy may be expected) to stay the progress of an advancing foe. Sometimes it is formed of pieces of timber or iron barrels traversed with iron pointed spears or spikes 5 or 6 feet long, used to pierce a passage, stop, impede or impede the advance of cavalry. At Badajoz, Spain, during the peninsular war, in the early part of this century, when Wellington's hosts were determining the armies of France, great service was rendered by chevaux de frise, formed of sword blades fixed into beams of wood. The engineer corps of a large army from time carries chevaux de frise formed of iron-barrel barrels about 6 feet long, each having 12 holes to receive a corresponding number of spears, the latter being packed in the barrel when not in use. It was used to barbed wire. Washington Irving wrote a note to obstruction of chain, beam and chevaux de frise.

It is a statement of interest that the United States sent 150 tons of barbed wire to Manila a few weeks ago, for what purpose can only be conjectured. Admiral Dewey and General Merritt will undoubtedly make proper use of it.

All this has revived interest in the history, invention and manufacture of barbed wire. There is today in China one of the giant manufacturing industries of the world, the American Steel and Wire company, with a capital of \$240,000. It is the sequence of the life story of two humble women of Dikab, Ills., one of whom turned a grindstone in the woods to help her husband perfect his invention in the summer of 1883. He was trying to develop an idea, but was ashamed to have the world see him at work lest it should criticize him for wasting his time, for he was a farmer. The other woman roused the anger of her husband, who was a storekeeper and was also secretly trying to find an effective means of keeping stock within bounds, because she honestly declared that the other man's device was better than the one he had originated. The two women, however, later helped to lay the foundations of the mighty capitalist concern before mentioned.

It was Mrs. Joseph F. Glidden who turned the grindstone, and it was Mrs. Isaac L. Ellwood who once made her husband so angry he would not speak to her for an afternoon and night. She aided her husband to achieve great riches in wire-barbed wire—that now forms the basis of the great fence-making industry. Mr. Ellwood had more money than Mr. Glidden, the successful inventor, and after due consideration of his wife's decision begged her pardon, accepted her judgment, purchased a half-interest in Glidden's fence for \$1 and is today worth, according to public estimate, \$15,000,000. The other man, while not so wealthy, is still very rich. The story of their combined struggles through adversity and the subsequent litigation inflicted upon them is pathetic one, but finally organized capital rescued them from the slough of despair and made them men envied of their fellows. There are thousands of American soldiers at Santiago, however, who have had good reason in the past few weeks to heartily rue the day when American barbed wire, useful in peace, was made useful in war.

Spain's Coming War.

There are a good many people who think that the "man of the hour" in Spain is Don Francisco Romero y Roldan, former Spanish minister of justice and a strong character. He is an Andalusian by birth, but looks more like an Englishman. He is tall and has light, curly hair, turning to gray, and his teeth protrude. He has won his position largely through personal magnetism and oratory. As a speaker he is considered second only to Castelar. He sprang from poor parents and has forced his way upward to the front rank of public life. He has dabbled in politics since his student days, and his pertinacity while young gained for him the sobriquet "El Poco de Antequera," the nickname of Antequera, his birthplace.

Senor Romero is a greatogue of bullfights, that being his greatest outlet to politics. The torero always finds a welcome at his home, where his mounted horns and other trophies of the arena are to be seen at every turn. As a youth he often donned the silk and took part in the contests as a matador and was noted for his knowledge of the art of aurobachia and his dexterity in manipulating the cape.

His wife is a Cuban and owns great estates on the island, so they are both greatly interested in the present war. Their daughters go much in Madrid society and are very popular.

Telegraphic Photography.

The great European powers are said to be paying particular attention, among their other war preparations, to telegraphy as a means of getting information both to fortifications and other objects on their frontiers in time of peace or of the movements of the enemy in the event of hostilities.

The telephotograph has a combination of lenses so arranged as to furnish an image of distant objects magnified in a manner similar to the image in a telescope. Experiments have also been made with long focus lenses, and they have been found well adapted for this purpose. If this branch is developed as rapidly as has been the case in other branches of photography, not only will the intelligence bureaus of war offices be put in possession of many interesting facts, but the readers of illustrated papers and magazines will be given accurate representations of battles as they appear to observers at close range.

Spain after having seen nearly ten terrible battles, and his body, very skillfully mounted, now stands in a glass case in the library of the Soldiers' home, Madrid.

If had not seen for an American fire engine the entire city of Manila would have been burned recently. As it was the loss as reported by Consul Williams to the state department, was over \$100,000.



CUBAN CAVALRY DRIVING IN SPANISH OUTPOSTS NEAR SAYAGC.

Inhabitants will see the truth. Many are alive in this—that they contain many foreigners, many subjects who are rich and are easy going patriots, and, but not least, a nondescript class, fostering all the discontented and turbulent elements.

The foreigners and the rich subjects are ready to give in to the stronger power, and for that very reason this attitude stirs up the wrath of the masses against their more fortunate fellow citizens and against the conqueror. When the British won bared and captured Alexandria in 1882, the English were more bitter against the rebels than against the English. The mob wished to fight and harass the English and took revenge upon the upper classes for not joining them in defense. There were anarchy, rapine and murder not because the English had triumphed, but because the mob hated the friends and abettors of the English in the city. It is in cities of mixed population. There can be no unity of thought and purpose, and the rights of the common people, nevertheless we do not make war upon established institutions with which the people are satisfied, whether they harmonize with ours or not. Before entering upon the conquest of Mexico General Scott issued to his army what is known

for the maintenance of order, until the conquering power declares that the subjugated district has been annexed to its own domain.

During the occupancy of the conquered Mexican cities by United States troops the municipal authorities con-

trolled the power, executing the laws of Mexico and collecting and disbursing the revenues under the supervision of the United States army officers. Con-

tact between the soldiery and the citizens was avoided as far as possible. This is the general rule because the presence of many soldiers when martial law prevails is a source of irritation to the people. The greater the irritation the greater the desire for military domination, and the lower the civilization the greater the danger of violent outbreak on the part of the people if the yoke is made galling by the constant tread of armed men.

This country occupies a peculiar situation, and its methods in holding captured cities are necessarily original. We believe in "democracy" institutions and the rights of the common people, nevertheless we do not make war upon estab-

lished institutions with which the people are satisfied.

Sanctiago is more than a type for all,

the darkest features of Spanish seaport villainy; it is the arch type. Vice, crime

and the cork, which means death, go

truce and offer to "capitulate." Scott replied that the city was already in the possession of his troops and that the United States army would not be governed by terms not self-imposed. Before the soldiers could be distributed about the city the native rough began the work of pillage and depredation, and the authorities begged the military to hasten the work of occupation. The national palace was spared from its own people by the United States officers. When General Scott reached the national palace, he read to those about him an order containing these words:

"Under the favor of God, the victory of this army, after many glorious victories, has hoisted the colors of conquest in the capital of Mexico and on the palace of its government."

"But the war is not ended. The Mexican army and government have fled only to wait for an opportunity to return upon us with vengeance. We must then be on our guard. Companies must be kept together and all stand on the alert."

"Let there be no drunkenness, no disorder, and no straggling." Standards will be in great danger of assault, nation and marauders shall be punished by court-martial."

The general's last words were inter-

rupted by a musket shot some distance

away. We never won any victories to speak of. We never could get the enemy to stay still when we wanted to.

the enemy tell the lighting we were generally on the move."

Our exports of tobacco to Spain amounted to 20,000,000 pounds annually.

After the Franco-Prussian war General Grant described General Butler's mishap in May, 1861. Butler took 30,000

cannibals in order to deprive the French army of its winter asylum within its walls is the most notable example in all his org

of retailing on by the populace upon the conquerors of a city. In our own history the nearest parallel to the present situation is that of the colonial cities held by the British during the Revolution. In the captured cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia there were strong elements favoring the conquerors, but the mass of the populace was dedicated to the cause of the patriot army, which had been driven out. So the en-

emy outside had friends and abettors here, and the invaders were openly supported by subjects loyal to the king. Between those two elements, the patriots and the royalists, there was constant friction.

In the conquered Spanish territory our army has the devotion of all patriotic and indignant haters of royalists. Between these two classes there is immeasurable animosity, and the army must march rapidly and away. It is the policy of the United States to all foreign countries occupied by its armies to acknowledge and protect religion and morality, together with all other private property, the property of all inhabitants, especially those of whom in, and the sacredness of domestic relations. All offenses to the contrary

army of invasion has power to tax the people or their property, to levy forced loans, to billet soldiers, to appropriate property, especially houses, land, boats or ships, and churches for temporary and military uses. Private property, except where forfeited by crimes or by the offenses of the owner against the invading army, is seized only by the way of military necessity for the support or other benefit of the army of the United States. If the owner has not died, the commanding officer causes recompence to be given which may serve the spoliated owner to recover indemnity from taxation and levy no less than the amount of the taxes exempt; but classical works of art, libraries, scientific collections, precious instruments, such as astronomical telescopes, as well as manuscripts, are exempt.

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Despite the comparative poverty of the Cuban allies passed over and through the wire it was undoubtedly a great hindrance to a steady advance, and many deaths and wounds may be attributed to it. The tendency of the barbed wire is to spring at out—put to incide the eye, catching the eye, tripping the feet, and lacerating arms, legs and bodies.

While the barbed wire seems a novel

device in itself, it is nevertheless only an accessory means of defense which in somewhat similar form has been used for centuries past by European and Asiatic nations.

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was apprised of the barbed wire defenses of the dons, and many thousands of rapiers were supplied the troops. In some places around Santiago the troops found themselves confronted by nine parallel barbed wire fences, 50 yards apart, covering the approaches to rifle pits. Even when on the ground the wire was a most annoying foe, catching the eye, tripping the feet, and lacerating arms, legs and bodies.

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SPANISH SEAPORTS AT THE VERY OF COMMODORE WATSON'S FLEET.

Castilian Towns Face War Soon. See the Targets For Commerce Watson's Big Guns.

Cartagena, Barcelona, Ferrol, Cadiz and Their Defenses Against Hostile Fleets.

Copyright, 1898.

The Cuban squadron under the command of Acting Capt. Adolphus Watson (now a commodore), who will thunder in the interests of peace, they will naturally take command of the entire fleet. Spain will be forced to submit. Ferrol and Cartagena and Barcelona, render, according to Washington, that peace may come and come speedily. The Spanish people must know that Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines have no monopoly of shrinking the humiliating conclusion that we consider that war visiting capital of too buildings and Spanish claim. If it little consequence to bombard or assault and were content to await its Crittenden Watson will carry the war quiet evacuation.

Of all Spanish cities, the one that Spain itself, that Spain may the sooner see the futility of war against the United States and the sooner sue for peace, is

while a dynamic projectile would scatter the stone and mortar like chaff before the wind.

The railroad mentioned passes over a low and narrow isthmus to the rocky point, while the city of Cadiz is built. On the opposite side of the bay, I crossed ocean carrying trade. But its position by this isthmus and point are Puerto de Santa Maria, at the mouth of the Guadalete, and the fort of Sant' Catalina. The city is surrounded by walls of great height, flanked by towers and bastions, making it one of the most strongly fortified places in Spain.

The opening of the railroad to Seville increased its business, as did also certain harbor improvements. Sherry wine is the main article of export. Its manufacturers are numerous, though gloves, guitars, mantillas, fans and sweetmeats are produced in large quantities. Manufacture for Seville is unloaded late, and many lines of steamers make it the depot of departure for all points of the compass. The city has maintained a continual prosperity longer than any other in Europe, with its name practically unchanged. It has a very ancient and romantic history, having been founded in 1100 B. C. by the Phoenicians, who named it Cadiz, or Gaderia. It was then in the province of Utica. The remains of a temple of the Phoenician Hercules and other edifices of the ancient settlement are still visible about the shores at low water. De-

Cadiz had wonderful commercial importance after Columbus' great discovery, for it was the one port from which commerce was carried on to the west, but as the Spanish colonies became independent, it lost much of its power. Then followed varying episodes in its history. It was captured by the Spaniards and English at one time; bombarded by the French at another, and finally, in 1808, taken by Napoleon, who held it till 1814. In 1820, Barcelona revolted against the queen of Spain and was bombarded and assaulted by Espartero in December of that year. There were other insurrections in 1834 and 1856, both suppressed after much bloodshed. Barcelona does not seem to have ever been a firm supporter of the Spanish crown, though it is a representative Castilian city. It claims the merit of having established the first bank of exchange and deposit in Europe in 1601, which was devoted to the accommodation of foreigners as well as its own citizens. Barcelona also claims the glory of having compiled the most ancient written code of maritime law now extant. It was digested from the usages of commercial nations and formed the basis of the mercantile jurisprudence of Europe during the middle ages.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Barcelona was the wealthiest city in Spain, for its citizens were full of the commercial spirit, and trade was never esteemed a degradation in Catalonia as it came to be in Castile.

In the fifth century it was taken by the Goths, two centuries later by the Arabs, and from them it was seized by the Christians, aided by Charlemagne. It was then governed until the twelfth century by independent counts, nominally subject to the French or Castilian kings, and subsequently became attached to the kingdom of Aragon. In 1469 the city rose against the tyranny of Philip IV and threw herself into the arms of France, but was retaken in 1657. In 1697 it was captured by the French, but restored to Spain in the same year. Then followed varying episodes in its history. It was captured by the Spaniards and English at one time; bombarded by the French at another, and finally, in 1808, taken by Napoleon, who held it till 1814. In 1820, Barcelona revolted against the queen of Spain and was bombarded and assaulted by Espartero in December of that year. There were other insurrections in 1834 and 1856, both suppressed after much bloodshed. Barcelona does not seem to have ever been a firm supporter of the Spanish crown, though it is a representative Castilian city. It claims the merit of having established the first bank of exchange and deposit in Europe in 1601, which was devoted to the accommodation of foreigners as well as its own citizens. Barcelona also claims the glory of having compiled the most ancient written code of maritime law now extant. It was digested from the usages of commercial nations and formed the basis of the mercantile jurisprudence of Europe during the middle ages.

In ancient times Valencia was a town of the Edetani. Then it became a Roman colony, in which D. Junius Brutus settled the soldiers of Viriathus, about 138 B. C. Destroyed by Pompey, it was restored. The Moors took it from the Goths in 713, but it was captured from them in 1094 after a siege of 20 months. In 1091 they retook it and were again forced to caputulate in 1238. In the war of the succession it was opposed to the French and in consequence lost its privileges in the reign of Philip V. The most notable event in its history occurred in June, 1808, when, besieged by the French under General Moncey, and abandoned by its nobles and generals, the people under Riego, a monk, made a gallant defense and compelled the enemy to retire with great loss. It was later surrendered to Suchet by the Spanish general Blake, the conqueror holding it till June, 1813.

There are other towns and cities in the vicinity of the coast, on the Mediterranean, like Malaga, Almeria, Alicante and Tarragona, that offer inducements to the attack of Commodore Watson, but they would not be molested unless a devastating war was in progress, a condition not yet contemplated by our government.

On the bay of Biscay are Ferrol, Coruna and Santander, and on the Atlantic coast Pontevedra, but of these the first two named are the most important. Ferrol is one of the chief naval arsenals, and Coruna is noted as the scene of the battle where Sir John Moore fell mortally wounded and whose death was immortalized in the stirring poem by Rev. Charles Wolfe. Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note, etc. It is also the port from which the invincible armada sailed, and there exist remnants of its once famous fortress. The harbor of Ferrol, one of the best in Europe, is entered by a narrow strait and is defended by the castles of San Felipe and Palma.

The town on the northern shore is strongly fortified. Its vast arsenal and dockyards, founded by Charles III, cover nearly 24 acres and comprise many magnificent docks and storehouses. It has a naval barracks, the seat of the Naval academy, contains a prison for galley slaves and has hospitals and institutions similar to those possessed by other towns in Spain. The population is 25,000. There are factories of considerable size, and the city has an export trade in corn, brandy, vinegar and fish. Several of the Spanish ships have lately been repaired there, and the Numancia is still in the docks.

Santander is a city of 40,000 people, with old and new quarters and public buildings like other places already described. The harbor is easy of access, and the fortifications are slight. This town was sacked by the French in 1808, stormed by the Spaniards later, retaken by the French in 1809 and evacuated by them in 1812.

What remains of the Spanish navy on the home coast—enough vessels to form a squadron—is in a state of inefficiency. Admiral Camara left behind the Victoria, Cardenal Cisneros, Alfonso XIII, Princesa de Asturias, Numancia and Le Panto. The best of these is the Cisneros, an armored cruiser carrying two 9.4 inch, ten 5.5 inch and 27 guns, 14 small cannon and eight torpedo tubes. Her whereabouts for a long time was a puzzle to us, but it is now known that she is being repaired at Cartagena. The Victoria was ordered to be transformed from a training ship to a protected cruiser. The Alfonso XIII, which was recently damaged by fire, and Le Panto are of the same type and armament, carrying four 7.3 inch and six 4.7 inch guns, 12 rapid fire and five torpedo tubes. The Princesa de Asturias is of the same type as the Victoria. The Numancia, which the Spaniards call a broadside ship, is practically worthless. She is an old protected cruiser, but experts claim that Spain's protected vessels are virtually unprotected. Aside from the Cisneros, one of our first class battleships is superior to the entire collection.

Commodore Watson has a fine record. When a young officer, with the assistance of Richard Knowles, seamain, he lashed Admiral Farragut to the rigging of the Hartford, in Hoboken harbor in August, 1864. He has on him several of the most celebrated fighters of the navy, and if any Spanish admiral steam forth from Spain looking for trouble they will find all they want and more besides when Watson's big guns begin thundering. "Remember the Maine!"

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

ARMY AND NAVY CROSS.

New York and the Bay State feel a joint interest in First Sergeant Valentine E. Gilson, who goes to fight Spaniards with the Charlestonians (Miss.) City Guards. Gilson was formerly employed by Harper Bros., in New York, and is the tallest militiaman yet reported. His height is 6 feet 8 inches. In height and build in proportion. He has a brother 6 feet 4 inches tall in the same company. The most dramatic feature of the fa-

much gratified at this. He says he has induced his second son Stephen, who is at Yale, to go back to college and take his examination on the promise that, if the war continues long enough a chance for him to see some service in the army will be obtained. At present, the senior's third son, who is a Princetonian, wanted to enlist, but was rejected on physical grounds.

The average age of the volunteers who have enlisted for this war is 24. The army we are sending against Spain is perhaps the youngest that ever, in every one of her wars

went into battle. The youthfulness of the volunteers from the north and west has been a subject of much remark, and the southern volunteers are mostly very young men. The enthusiasm and vigor of youth are of great value in war. Our boys are going out with light hearts and with the flush of confidence on their cheeks. They will gain experience rapidly, and many of them will distinguish themselves. The young men have won glorious names and brightened the pages of American history.

The only heavy artillery now in the British army are the two regiments of Life guards, the Blues, the Royal dragoons and the Scots greys. The Dragon guards and lancers regiments are all medium, and the Hussars are light.

A good deal of criticism has been indulged in a consideration of the alleged slowness of the United States in the matter of cable cutting in Cuba. Officers are said to have no idea of the

difficulty of cable cutting in reach of the enemy's guns, and outside of that range the grappling apparatus has to be dragged over an uneven bottom at a depth of 6,000 feet, so that the grapple may cross and recross the cable 20 times without catching it.

According to the current pictures of all naval heroes, Sampson, Captain Bob Evans, Dewey, Hobson and Shays, the fathers of Hannibal, who called it Barcelino. After the explosion of the Carthaginians it fell into the hands of the Romans, who made it a colony, also known by the name of Faventia.

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the history of the navy department. He was appointed by President Harrison. Treaties of peace are valid, whether made with the authorities which began the war or with a new power or coterminous government. If Don Carlos of the revolution in Madrid and then negotiates a treaty with the United States, the king's party, if it afterward recovers possession of the government, will have to recognize the treaty.

The Victoria-cross carries with a pens on of \$250 a year for a

The two battleships of Commodore Watson's formidable fleet, the Oregon and the Iowa, are superior to all the armed vessels of the Spaniards in their iron harbors, and from the reported condition of their ships they will not be able to battle successfully with the American squadron even at the Canaries, should they sail forth to meet our force, where the Spaniards have but one armored boat destroyer and three torpedo boats.

The speed of the fleet which sails for the Spanish coast by the southern route will probably be about ten knots an hour, as the fastest ships must accommodate themselves to the slowest, and proper attention must be given to the conserving of fuel. At this rate it will take about 12 days to reach the Canaries, when one of the islands will be immediately seized as a base of supplies by the American commander. He will then be in a better position to continue his demonstration and may readily shell the shipyards at Ferrol, Cartagena and Barcelona at his leisure, probably he will capture a second base for coaling and supplies in the Balearic Islands.

Then as both Cuba and Porto Rico are virtually in our possession he will be reinforced by a supplemental fleet consisting of the leading warships of

Cadiz, the pride of Andalusia. This proud city, 61 miles from Seville (and a fleet may sail to within eight miles of the latter on the Guadalquivir river), is located upon a promontory that extends northward five miles into the Atlantic, from the Isla de Leon and has a population of 75,000 or more. The island is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel, the Rio de Sant' Peter, at the entrance of which from the ocean is the fort of San' Petri, or St. Peter. On the right of the railroad from Seville, as it approaches, the city are the forts of San' Petri, Puntales and Matagorda. But Spanish forts are only picturesque objects. Though they may have modern guns, Krupp's prime pall, the Balearics can easily be crushed with a few 8-inch and 12-inch shells,

smaller ones and 200 streets. There are fore the second Punic war it was besieged by the Spaniards, but in 206 B. C. surrendered to the Romans, who renamed the name to Gades. Later the Goths controlled it, and from them it was taken by the Arabs, who held it till the year 1260, when it was captured by the English. The English knew it by the name of Cales, when they under Lord Essex, in conjunction with the Dutch, captured and sacked it in 1596. The booty was immense. Thirteen ships of war and 40 huge treasure galleons were destroyed, causing almost universal bankruptcy in Spain. It was, however, unsuccessfully attacked by the English both in 1625 and 1702 and was blockaded by Admiral Blake in 1657. From 1819 to 1821 it was the seat of the central national junta and was invested by the French, who raised the siege upon the approach of Wellington. In 1823 it was bombarded and surrendered to the Duke

(from Arabic rain, meaning sand) and the one around the ramparts, with pleasant views toward the sea. The cathedral is a fine structure which the Moors converted into a mosque, and among noted churches is that of San Cucufat, erected on the spot where its patron saint was martyred, and that of Santa' Maria del Mar, built on the site of a church of the Goths whose rebuilding extended from 1228 to 1482. One of its most remarkable structures is the Palacio de la Deputacion, where the cortes of the province formerly held their sittings.

The harbor is formed by a huge mole running southward for a considerable distance from the shore, the depth of water within being 20 feet. The fort of Mon' lech south of the city stands upon the isolated hill of that name 752 feet above sea level. It commands the Segura river by the Larga canal. An island to the south is strongly fortified. The city occupies the vicinity of a hill and a small plain extending to the harbor, is newly built and has the regulation walls surrounding it. The streets are wide, and there are several public squares in which municipal enterprises centers, filled with objects of beauty. The old cathedral, though still in existence, is used simply as a church, but there are other houses of worship, convents, hospitals and the usual number of benevolent and educational institutions, for it is a fact that, despite the complete ignorance of the mass of the people, Spain has magnificent libraries and opportunities for securing a higher education. There are also dockyards, arsenals, foundries, ropewalks, an artillery park, an observatory and an immense glass factory. With a spacious waterfront, Cartagena has little commerce. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in lead and silver mining and fishing and exporting barilla, salts and esparto.

The mineral wealth of the neighborhood was known to the ancients, and the yield of silver enabled the great Hannibal to carry on his wars against the Romans. A coal stock company has been successfully working the mine of La' Carmen since 1839. Cartagena was formerly very unhealthy, but through draining several years ago of the Almadraba, a lake formed by the rains has remedied this evil, and the population has since increased to about 75,000.

Cartagena's history is similar to that of other towns that lay across the waters from ancient Carthage. Founded by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, about 233 B. C. It was re-established, or, according to more trustworthy accounts, founded by Hamilcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, who called it Barcelino. After the explosion of the Carthaginians it fell into the hands of the Romans, who made it a colony, also known by the name of Faventia.

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The Regular Production from the Cripple Creek District

3 - ACTS 37 - 1918

Although they have to put in six and eight hours where only four were previously necessary—the railroads have been of great assistance now—connected directly with all the big mines—but the storage capacity is crowded—some of the shipments made.

In spite of the heavy rains, the bad roads and the fact that a great amount of development work is being done, production from the Cripple Creek district continues heavy. The ore managers to get out of the camp somehow or other, although the heavy condition of the roads is making ore hauling by teams next to impossibility for mines lying at any distance from the road. Ore haulers who were using four horses are now compelled to put on six to eight, and even then are constantly being mired and are subjecting their stock to an unusual strain. Nearly every producing mine, however, is well equipped with ore bins, and, beyond the inconvenience of the mine managers and the taxing of the storage capacity, the ore hauler is the only sufferer, and his business will be a rushing one when the road permit.

When the Midland Terminal extended its track up around Battle mountain and was quickly followed by the Golden Circuit's only to go its competitor one better by building clear over in the Victor mine on Bull hill, some of the teamsters took off their wagons and declared that so far as they were concerned the race was over. The district's Some who were away have already returned and if the present pace of production continues more teams will be required to handle the ore than before the extension of the railroads.

Following are a few of the many shipments made from the camp during the week:

Moon-Anchor.

From the Gold hill properties of the Moon-Anchor company 18 tons of ore were sent out last week. Of the total amount 12 tons was smelting and 60 tons mill ore.

Virginia M.

From the De la Vergne lease on the Lincoln claim belonging to the Virginia M. company, three narrow gauge cars of ore were sent out last week. The gross weight was about 50 tons and the average value is estimated at about two cents in gold, or \$10 per ton.

Raven.

From the Raven property, on the hill at the same name, a total of 40 tons of various grade ores were sent out last week.

Work.

Only one shipment was heard from by the Work company from its leases last week. This was from the Craig lease which sent out 162 tons of ore from its workings on the old Welsh vein in the main workings on the morning glory. It had an average value of \$20.50 per ton.

Maton.

The figures on the June shipments from the Half Moon belonging to the Matao company and being operated under lease, are not all in. They make a wonderful show in contrast with the figures for the same month last year. The comparisons are given below:

Month of June: 1882 1883
Dry pounds 4,222 1,558
Ounces gold 45,380 1,019,245
Gross value 399,773 \$3,633,30
Treatment and transportation
Net returns \$326,88 \$12,533,10

Specimen.

Lessees on Specimen territory on Bull hill, made numerous small shipments last week which are recorded as follows: New lease Q. 7 tons, at \$20 per ton; new lease E. 3 tons, at \$17 per ton and 10 tons at \$2 per ton; from lease No. 2, 3 tons, at \$5 per ton; from lease E. 3½ tons, at \$24 per ton; from lease E. 3 tons, at \$2 per ton.

Shipments were comparatively light from the Union properties last week and were reported as follows: 3½ tons, .22 ounces in gold per ton; 4½ tons, 160 ounces in gold per ton, and 11 tons, 1.21 ounces in gold per ton.

Anchors-Leland.

The record of shipments from the Anchors-Leland properties for the week are not yet all in, but are estimated at 100 tons.

Jack Pot.

The Creston lease on the Jack Pot, on Raven hill, is showing up very well and the following shipments were recorded last week:

Ten tons, average value 2.32 ounces in gold, returns on shipment \$402.15; 10 tons, average value 1.32 ounces in gold, returns on shipment \$195.50; 16½ tons, average value 2.37 ounces in gold, returns on shipment \$144.55; 6½ tons, average value \$11.30 per ton, returns on shipment over \$20.

Rutter.

Hethman & Hether made a shipment from their Rutter lease, on Raven hill, consisting of about five tons, last week, the value of which is expected to run between two and five pence. The lessers are washing everything but the tail that comes out of the shaft, and the shipment will for the most part consist of the gold.

ment from the way is a lower-grade shipment made from the shaft, and under lease to these parties, sent out the first of the week, gave results of better than one ounce.

Cafe tents.

P. J. Bacon, Look & Mass, leasing on the old workings of the Goldhill, on Gold hill, have just sent out about 10 tons of low-grade mineral.

Sherin.

On the Sherin, L. Jackson's, making steadily good progress, the vein opened some weeks ago, is under ground roots. The value of the mineral is good for surface ore. The Proctor lease on this same property, after a suspension of work for five or six weeks, has again resumed.

Battle & Hamburg.

At the Hamburg & Battle, on Battle mountain, just above the town of Alton, a cross-cut is being run at a depth of 25 feet, for the chute of the upper levels. Shipments have been suspended for some time, but will be resumed as soon as the other is about to purchase it.

Franklin-Roby.

Some very good ore is again being sacked from the Little, adjoining the Home fraction, on Gold hill.

A New One.

An entirely new producer has been added to the list in the last week. The candidate for honor is the F. B. Bell, a small claim directly west of the Los Angeles, in the saddle between Bull hill and Battle mountain. The ore was first found on the claim in question at grass roots, and in trenching it was found that the mineral crosses the line dividing the properties. So a new vein was located and saving quartz began immediately. When run from \$15 to \$10. In tow other places this claim ore is also being found, one at 32 feet and the other at 70 feet from the surface. The vein in the deer hole is the extension of the one long ago opened in Colorado City. E. J. Dalrymple has an 18-months lease on the F. B. Bell.

Far North.

Gold now continues to be heard from the hind recently leased on Ollie creek, far north of Cripple Creek. Thoroughly reliable people who have looked into the matter say that at 30 feet there are three feet of quartz showing; that from the samples they took they are convinced will average one ounce in gold per ton. On the dump there are from seven to eight tons of ore which are to be sent to market.

Little May.

The lessee on the Little May, on Beacon hill, is working a small force of men, but is shipping regularly. The grade of the ore is good.

Vindicator.

The Keith & Gruelle lease on the Vindicator on Bull hill, is steadily forging its way to one of the coming of the big producers. The ore slate has been thoroughly prepared for market.

Now we have a gold mill, concentrator, assay shop, etc., on which it is not a bad idea and will undoubtedly be a success if properly carried out. The Gazette has just received a fine postal card telling all about it. It reads:

Unlisted.

"The Mahone Gold Milling Company goes up to the Santa Fe railway system and its connections, & the mountain gold fields, because the mountain will come to him. Mahone is strong, Pullman sleeper-style, weighing at 10 tons. His teamsters, Traster & Calmers' best, some 10 tons, are in full swing at amalgamating or concentrating plant, etc., and each capacity six to 12 tons a day, also an analytical chemical assayer's laboratory, chief manager's bus. office, with his staff of chemists and metallurgists; mining expert, filing engineer and helpers; buffer, bath and tool room, and Bullock diamond drill outfit aboard. Numerous tools, etc., and all kinds of machinery and apparatus, and assays and test, etc., in value thereon, and of ore justice, will sample and full the ore, if the result justify, a mill plant is placed upon the property of such a capacity as may be deemed advisable on this company's part, or, if others' mines leased and bought, etc., will be upon whom annual interest the net output will pay, and her demandite distribution (dengue), etc., sent to the field's same, as to chlorination, cyanide, Russell process, etc. No prospect is a mile until it is out on paying annual interest on its own account, \$17.71 per day not less than a value pays an annual interest of \$30,000. There are over 5,000 ounces on the mine, having \$600,000 tons of ore now on the Gold hill, and when these facts are brought forth, Capital will wait for these facts; Mahone's business is to ascertain these facts as a factor between the mine and money. Our superintendent will visit any mining district to correct conditions, on reasonable evidence that such material is justified. All mechanies or other expenses paid out to properties are direct from bus. manufacturers under their contract, guarantees, placing of cam, etc. Our business is not that of selling mill plants; we simply go to prepare the way, would you know more advise."

Rod-Spruce.

A first shipment will be marketed early this week from the Rod Spruce, situated on the west slope of Gold hill. The ore will average 50 per cent, the values being about equally divided between silver and gold. The claim is being operated under lease by Butler & Co.

Bull City Placer.

A 20-ton shipment of high grade tailings, from the Bull City, from the Joe Vaughn & Christian block on the Bull City placer by the Doty brothers, lessors, who have recently been mining some high grade ore.

Little Penn.

Aster & Dickenson are erecting a steam hoist and elevator on the south Portal, adjoining the East Portal, on the south, and which they have recently been leasing. The lessee has cut an ore body at a depth of 72 feet, and will open the workings now under way are completed, the producer will be steady and profitable.

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The Order Off.

Mr. N. D. Helphemer informs the Gazette that Mr. Jas. F. Burns has canceled his order for 500,000 shares of Portland.

RUIN THAT THE CLAIM IS ABOUT TO BE SOLD.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED UNDEVELOPED PROPERTIES IN THE CAMP—IN THE MIDDLE OF A GROUP OF MINES.—THE OPINION IS THAT IT COULD BE MADE A MINE IN NO DAY IF IT WORKED.

good mine. Several sets of leases have been working on the property during the year past and the mine has yielded some pay shipments.

The real estate agent of the Miners' real company shipments are going out at the rate of 25 tons per day. The ore is averaging from two to two and a half ounces to the ton and lessees are reported as making fully \$5,000 per month. The property is showing up better than ever before and no mine in the camp has ever paid so much profits on its stock as this one.

Favorite 24 3
Franklin-Roby 20 272
Gold & Globe 20 272
Gold Crater 20 272
Golden Pines 20 272
Ingham Con. 20 272
Isabel 20 272
Jack Pot 20 272
L. Hill 20 272
Matao 20 272
Moon Anchor 20 272
Portland 10 105
Prince Albert 1 1
Rebecca 1
Rubicon 1
Specimen 1 1
Theresa 1 1
Union 13 13
Work 14 14
Prospects: Altamont 23 23
Alamo 23 23
Banner 0 0
Bob Lee 0 0
C. and C. C. 3 3
C. C. G. Ex. 2 2
Currency 1 1
El Paso 23 23
Favorite 23 23
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Between 300 and 400 feet of shingling has been done in the main shaft and several levels. Work was recently suspended by reason of differences among stockholders which are reported to have been satisfactorily adjusted. Shingling will be resumed and the shaft continued down indefinitely.

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The Heaviest Producer is the Johnson stone lease on the Republic, sending out 45 tons of ore per day—averages close to \$100 per ton—from a depth of 200 feet.

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Very little has ever been said about the McKinney company in its entirety, although mention has been made of the leases that are working by it. The company owns thirty-six acres of patented ground at Anaconda.

McKinney is one of the closest in camp, as only eight people own the entire capitalization, says the Denver News. Within the last three months no block of ground has forged ahead more rapidly than that owned by this company. Lessees are doing all the work but they are paying a stiff stiff royalty consequently the treasury is fattening rapidly. The heaviest producer is the Johnson lease on the Republic, that is now marketing daily forty-five tons of ore at a price of 16 to 20 dollars per ton.

Between 300 and 400 feet of shingling has been done in the main shaft and several levels. Work was recently suspended by reason of differences among stockholders which are reported to have been satisfactorily adjusted. Shingling will be resumed and the shaft continued down indefinitely.

There is at least one claim situated outside of the recognized mineral belt that can be safely put down as a mine says the Denver News. Mining men have finally come to the conclusion that Fluorine is one of the good things of the district. It is situated some two miles northwest of the so-called "dead-line" and since ore was first uncovered on the ground there has not been more than a dozen properties in the camp that have produced a greater tonnage, and all of them was of fair grade. The property is owned by the Montreal company and is situated north of Spring creek, on the south slope of Copper mountain. One year ago, the mine in the neighborhood of 60 tons of the ore could have been shipped for \$100 per ton, but the price of copper has since gone up to \$150 per ton. The mine is now being marketed for \$150 per ton.

In doing the work at the ore shipped for \$100 per ton, the miners have been purchasing feed for the horses at 20¢ per head from the miners. The mine is now being marketed for \$150 per ton, and the miners are paying 20¢ per head for the horses. The mine is now being marketed for \$150 per ton, and the miners are paying 20¢ per head for the horses.

McKinney is entitled to the name of a mine also. Other claims from which coal lots of pay mineral have been shipped are Galena, on Red mountain; Little Walla, on Chalk mountain; and West of Gillette. A dozen or more other claims could be named situated on Mineral, Carbonate, Galena, and Cow mountains from which a few wagon loads have been marketed. Not more than paid transportation and treatment charges.

These prominences are coming to the front in the annual meeting of mining men held before the Denver Fair. Many around them will be handled at the door for admission to the so-called "mineral belt" of the Cripple Creek district.

Those many are inclined to look upon the Fluorine as the only genuine lead, opened up outside the belt, there is no question that the Elkborn on Carbonate hill is entitled to the name of a mine also. Other claims from which coal lots of pay mineral have been shipped are Galena, on Red mountain; Little Walla, on Chalk mountain; and West of Gillette. A dozen or more other claims could be named situated on Mineral, Carbonate, Galena, and Cow mountains from which a few wagon loads have been marketed.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT)

United States Battleship Oregon, off Santiago de Cuba, July 4.—The smash of Cervera's squadron occurred yesterday, Sunday, lasting from 9:30 a. m. to 1:2 p. m., when the last ship, the Cristobal Colon, struck her colors to the Oregon and the Brooklyn, the two ships who had run her to the death. Never were the magnificent qualities of the heavy battleship Oregon shown to better advantage than in this long chase of the fastest cruiser in the Spanish navy. Our generous compatriots now style the Oregon the "Queen of Battleships." No longer the world wondered, when watching the progress of the Oregon, her trip around South America. If she could not well go alone, she could go alone; truth is told the piece that was received in naval history on July 3 will bestow a great part of credit for the decisiveness of the victory to the fighting work of the Oregon.

Yesterday morning opened peacefully, and at 9:25 a. m. the first call sounded for our regular Sunday quarters. Everybody was dressed in clean white and laid assembled on deck waiting for the second call to fall in at attention for inspection. At 9:29 the bugler, who usually reported to the officers of the deck, a ship was coming out of the harbor. Immediately glasses were brought to bear on the entrance, and the prow of a vessel with military mast was seen coming around the turn. It did not take a second to touch the general alarm, and precisely at 9:30 instead of the second call to quarters, the ship was filled with the bugle and alarm guns. The drummer boy was beating the long roll as though his life depended on it. A more propitious moment could not be selected, for all hands were on deck, and in two minutes the ship was cleared for action and steaming in for the entrance.

At 9:31 the first gun of the battle was fired by the forward six-pipers on the bridge of the Oregon, by order of Captain Clarke, who had the command of the first train, for the time the man was coming out. The shell struck right in the entrance to the harbor, and not only wounded our men, but showed Cervera that we were ready and warning. The Oregon also blew two long blasts on her whistle to warn our fleet. Meantime the first Spanish vessel had been coming swiftly along the inner arm of the channel, and soon she rounded the bend, and at sight of her bow, she seemed to have stopped and backed in. The men at our guns set up a great shout of disgust, but suddenly the bow of the Spanish shot into view, centering out of the outer channel, and quickly a second ship came into view, closely following the other. Then a cheer of joy went up and a shout passed along that the whole fleet was coming out and at sight of the Spanish, the Oregon turned and steamed away. On her port quarter, the Oregon had her colors down, and at the crew jumped into the sea.

Firing on her was stopped and soon after we passed her in exploit took place forward, which was supposed to be her finish. Maneuvering, the first Spanish was still hoisted, her fire on her was not discontinued. A 13-inch shell struck in the bow and blew her lower bow wide open. The flames on board were evidently made by the explosion of her magazines. She sank as she went astern, the bow, her colors down, and at the crew jumped into the sea.

The returning miners say that it is to be expected to locate claims at all the mining land of any value, has a ready market. The men at our guns set up a shout of disgust, but suddenly the bow of the Spanish shot into view, centering out of the outer channel, and quickly a second ship came into view, closely following the other. Then a cheer of joy went up and a shout passed along that the whole fleet was coming out and at sight of the Spanish, the Oregon turned and steamed away. On her port quarter, the Oregon had her colors down, and at the crew jumped into the sea.

The general consensus of opinion is that the value of the Klondike creek mining center has been overestimated. Claims are scattered along the river of little value, and the intending miner should be guided by the experience of these prospector and confine their operations to the neighboring mountains.

THREE PRIZES TAKEN.
Attempts at Blockade Running Led to Capture.

Kew, July 15, 6:30 p. m.—Three prizes were brought in today. The captures were effected with only ordinary incident. The English built steamer Greenland, which had been captured by the Cuban coast under the Spanish flag, which also carried the remaining companies of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, recruits of the First and Second battalions, enlisted men of the First North Dakota; First Wisconsin, First Idaho, medical men and members of the hospital corps; a total of 83 men.

The troops on the Peru consist of a squadron of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and batteries of the Sixth U. S. Artillery, a detachment of the signal corps under Captain Russell, a detachment of volunteers, medical men and members of the hospital corps, 72 men.

LARGE TOTAL OF WEALTH.
Litter estimators of the amount of gold brought down by the steamer St. Paul from the Klondike make the total much larger than at first reported. Jos. Leibig of New York city, who has lived five years in Alaska, and himself has a joint interest in the Alaska Commercial Company, shipped not less than \$2,000,000 from St. Michael's. Other returning miners substantiate this statement. Officials of the company were present to-morrow to receive the cargo, and the steamer is due to sail for San Francisco.

The three ships were holding their own. While we're the only two ships of our fleet in sight, the three others could be seen on the horizon. So we knew the others had not yet given up the chase. At 12 o'clock we all had "Dewey breakfasts," eating a meal in the galley and baking some beans and boiling some water. About 12 o'clock we began to run with the wind, and soon opened fire on the stokers. And so, after firing for half an hour, we were at work. The Spaniard replied with rapid fire from her broadside, and rapidly ran away.

A few words explaining the position of our ships so you will understand the movements which now followed. The Spaniards had evidently been watching us to see if we would turn back, and as our fleet neared them they picked out an hour when we had fewer ships present than at any hour since Admiral Sampson joined the blockade-squadron with the New York and the Oregon. The Massachusetts had gone to Guantánamo during the night, as had also the New Orleans and Newark. At 2:30 the New York had headed to the eastward, so far as we could see, and the Oregon had turned to the westward, and the Texas had turned to the southward.

It was about 12 o'clock when the Vizcaya was picked up by the steamer St. Paul, who was the owner of the fleet. The Vizcaya was the same class as the Resolute, and was the second in the line of battleships. The Vizcaya was in succession with the Iowa, Texas and Brooklyn. Further eastward and closer to shore was the second in the line of battleships.

The first Spanish ship to come out was the Almirante Oquendo, and he was followed by the Almirante Teresa and the Infanta María Teresa. The other three cruisers having sailed ahead of her. Just ahead of us were the Almirante Oquendo and leading her column were the Vizcaya and the Cristobal Colon, running side by side, the latter next the shore.

Just as we cleared the Iowa a cry passed over the ship that the torpedo boat had come out of the harbor. Our squadron had been ordered to open fire on them and soon there was a whole stream of six-pound shells tearing up the water around the two torpedo boats, which could be plainly seen through the smoke trailing along the shore. The first torpedo boat was almost abreast of Vizcaya when a shot from our own ship dashed between the latter and the Texas. The prize crew found the ship rapidly filling with water, and when it was clear of the engine room, the men remained at the guns to watch for treachery. The Brooklyn, with Commander Schley, headed in for the Cristobal Colon, and sent a boat over to take possession of the prize. We lay to and waited for the return of the boat. The Colon was beached on a sandy point of shore and appeared to be in good condition, although she had a 200 ft. hole in her stern made by an eight-inch shell.

After an hour's waiting on the beach, she had hauled down her flag, and the New York came up and received the command of our officers of the Colon and his staff. Admiral Sampson then signalled the Oregon to take charge of the prize and tow her off the beach. The prize crew found the ship rapidly filling with water, and when it was clear of the engine room, the men remained at the guns to watch for treachery. The Brooklyn, with Commander Schley, headed in for the Cristobal Colon, and sent a boat over to take possession of the prize. We lay to and waited for the return of the boat. The Colon was beached on a sandy point of shore and appeared to be in good condition, although she had a 200 ft. hole in her stern made by an eight-inch shell.

The number of men lost in the mine fields during the night was 100. All water-tight doors and hatches were closed below, but the water continued to rise and the prisoners were rapidly transferred to the Resolute, which had come up. This was not affected until 8:30 a. m., and then the men, in case she should founder, had to swim ashore. They swam ashore, and the Vizcaya had been floated, but about 10 p. m. she grounded again. She was again taken to the beach, and the crew were again picked up. The crew were given to cease fire, and the men remained at the guns to watch for treachery. The Brooklyn, with Commander Schley, headed in for the Cristobal Colon, and sent a boat over to take possession of the prize. We lay to and waited for the return of the boat. The Colon was beached on a sandy point of shore and appeared to be in good condition, although she had a 200 ft. hole in her stern made by an eight-inch shell.

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